CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON

ANNUAL
JULY 2007

Drinking Water Quality Report

A publication for residents of the Charter Township of Clinton

The Charter Township of Clinton's Water and Sewer Department is pleased to present our annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

The good news is--your tap water is top quality. Your water meets or exceeds all state and federal guidelines for drinking water quality. This report provides a summary of where Clinton Township's drinking water comes from, how it is treated and the results of water quality monitoring.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all communities to produce and distribute water quality reports on an annual basis.

Where does Clinton Township's drinking water come from?

The Charter Township of Clinton receives its water supplies from both the City of Detroit and the City of Mount Clemens. Your source water from Detroit comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed and the Detroit River. Source water from Mount Clemens comes from Lake St. Clair.

The Lake Huron watershed includes numerous short, seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron. Source water from the Detroit River comes from Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Ecorse River, in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watershed in Canada.

Mount Clemens draws its water from a 30-inch diameter pipe that extends three-quarters of a mile into Lake St. Clair.

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What's Inside

Public Participation

Consumers have a right to know what is in their drinking water and where that water comes from. That is the basis for the Safe Drinking Water Act that requires each drinking water system to provide its customers with a brief Consumers Confidence Report outlining the water quality it delivers.

The Charter Township of Clinton is required to deliver this report to you by mail by July 2007. The reports are based on calendar-year data, so this report includes data collected in 2006. Additional copies of this report are available at the Township Civic Center.

Interested citizens in the Charter Township of Clinton are invited to attend the Board of Trustees meeting held every other Monday beginning at 6:30 p.m. at the Civic Center, 40700 Romeo Plank Road, Clinton Township, Michigan 48038. For further information regarding the exact date of the meeting contact the township at 586-286-8000.

The township's Water and Sewer Department provides quality water to more than 97,000 residents. For more information call the Water and Sewer Department at 586-286-9300.

Test Results for 2006

Here are the contaminants that were detected in our water. **Your water meets or exceeds all state and federal guidelines for drinking water. The Township's water suppliers were not issued any violations during 2006.**

City of Detroit Public Water System Detected Contaminants Table

(The results represent a combination of contaminants reported by the Northeast and the Lake Huron plants.)

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Levels MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Likely Source
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-Products - Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Nov 2006	ppb	N/A	80	19.3	7.5-36.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Feb-Nov 2006	ppb	N/A	60	10.1	5.1-17.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Disinfectant (chlorine) Residual (ppm)	Jan-Nov 2006	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	.70	.47-.80	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total. Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.								

2006 Turbidity - Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap			
Highest Single Measurement Can not exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation Yes/No	Major Source in Drinking Water
.24 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.			

2006 Microbiological Contaminants - Monthly Monitoring in Detroit and Mount Clemens Distribution Systems					
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	In one month	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E. Coli positive	Entire year	No	Human waste and animal fecal waste

Charter Township of Clinton Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customer's Tap							
Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	Jun 1 – Sept 30 2005	ppb	15	0	None	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	Jun 1 – Sept 30 2005	ppm	1.3	.045	None	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
* The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and cooper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.							

Important Health Information About Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

City of Detroit Public Water System Detected Contaminants Table

(The results represent a combination of contaminants reported by the Northeast and the Lake Huron plants.)

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Levels MCL	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Source in Drinking Water.
REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS: BASED ON THE HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENTS.								
Fluoride	8/16/06	ppm	4	4	.954	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	8/16/06	ppm	10	10	.163	N/A	No	
Radioactive Contaminants- Plant Finished Water Tap								
Alpha emitters	11/16/01	pCi/l	0	15	3.19	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

2006 Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminants				
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	4.32	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Important Drinking Water Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

City of Mount Clemens Public Water System

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during 2006. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	4	4	1.0	N/A	9/8/06	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Combined Radium(pCi/L)	5	0	1.0	N/A	8/20/01	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	32	9/18/06	Erosion of natural contaminant

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. The City of Mount Clemens tested a wide variety of unregulated contaminants in 2006. The unregulated contaminant test results are available to customers by contacting the Mount Clemens Utilities Department.

2006 Turbidity -Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Highest Single Measurement Can not exceed 1NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidty Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)			Violation Yes/No		Major Source in Drinking Water		
.20 NTU	100%			No		Soil Runoff		
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.								
Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Source in Drinking Water
Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products-Monitoring in Distribution Systems								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2006	ppb	N/A	80	44.7	20-73.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2006	ppb	N/A	60	20.5	0-38	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Disinfectant (chlorine) Residual (ppm)	2006	ppb	MRDGL 4	MRDGL 4	.48	.37-.62	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminant	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The ratios shown are the average of the ratios and the range of monthly ratios for the 12 months covered by this report. The TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the state.	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)		No	Naturally present in the environment

Health and Safety Information

The following information is mandatory language provided by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants that include salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organics which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions and Terms

In the following tables you will find many terms and abbreviations that might be unfamiliar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm)
The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter.
A milligram = 1/100 gram.

Parts per billion (ppb)
The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter.
A microgram = 1/100 milligram.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
Measures the cloudiness of water.

Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level
The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

n/a - Not applicable

Haloacetic acids (HAA5)
HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.

> Greater than

Special Sewer Information Section

What Should I Do When My Sewer Is Backing Up?

Call the Water and Sewer Department at one of the following numbers.

Water and Sewer Department Charter Township of Clinton Main Office
(586) 286-9300 8:30 am to 4:30 pm Weekdays

Shook Road Maintenance Facility
(586) 791-1766 7:00 am to 3:30 pm Weekdays

After Hours Emergency Number
(586) 296-0687 Standby Dutyman After Hours & Holidays

A representative of the Water and Sewer Department will respond as soon as possible by visiting the site to determine if the problem is the responsibility of the township or the user. After business hours, the Water and Sewer Department has an on-call dutyman to maintain 24-hour coverage with no service fee.

ALL WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES CARRY PICTURE IDENTIFICATION.

Whose Sewer Is It?

The Water and Sewer Department cleans and maintains the main line sanitary sewers generally located within a public right-of-way. As a rule these sanitary sewers are 10 inches or larger in diameter. The sanitary sewer lateral, generally six inches in diameter, is installed and maintained in its entirety by the user as per the Codified Ordinances of the township.

Who Do I Call To Clean My Sanitary Sewer House Lead?

If conditions allow, call three drain cleaner specialists to compare prices. Ask each what the minimum cost is? How many feet of cleaning does this include? How much for each additional foot? Do they offer a warranty?If so how long and what does it include? If one bid is extremely low you may wish to ask for references, call the Better Business Bureau etc. Once they open up the drain ask them to clean it with the largest cleaning tool they can safely use.

What Should I Do If They Can Not Clean My Sanitary Sewer Lead Because A Broken Pipe Has To Be Replaced?

It is suggested that you hire a drain contractor with equipment to insert a closed circuit television camera into the sanitary house lead to locate and view the obstruction. It is much cheaper to locate and view the problem and possibly clean your sewer before it is excavated for repairs. Drain cleaning contractors with this type of equipment are listed in the phone book. If it is confirmed that your sanitary sewer lateral needs to be replaced be advised any contractor hired must be registered with the Water and Sewer Department in Clinton Township. Not all drain cleaning contractors are registered to repair and/or install sanitary sewer laterals. Registered contractors must meet certain standards, have proper insurances and post a bond covering their work. Calling three contractors for price estimates is also suggested if time allows.

My Basement Flooded, What Should I Do ?

During and following flooding, contact utility companies for information and advice on precautions and safety measures. Do not handle connected electrical cords or appliances if the current is still on. Do not light a flame in an enclosed area containing gas fired or oil fired appliances. If electricity is connected to an appliance which has had the motor controls submerged, do not attempt to start it until you have consulted a qualified service company.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Provide as much ventilation as possible by opening windows, doors and running fans to allow moist air to escape. Anything that has been in contact with flood waters should be considered contaminated and must be disinfected. Walls and floors can be scrubbed with a stiff brush using a household detergent in water. Surfaces may be disinfected by using a chlorine solution rinse made up of eight tablespoons (1/2 cup) common household bleach per gallon of clean warm water. Chlorine bleach is an effective disinfectant, but should never be mixed with ammonia, since this combination produces poisonous gas. Professional cleaning services are listed in the yellow pages under “Fire & Water Damage Restoration”.

What Items Can Be Salvaged?

All hard surfaced household goods such as chests, metal boxes, toys, etc., should be thoroughly washed in soap and warm water and disinfected in a chlorine solution. Stuffed and upholstered furniture, mattresses, toys, and similar items are often impossible to decontaminate and disinfect with conventional liquid or spray type germicide. Consult the telephone directory for firms specializing in furniture, carpet and upholstery cleaning, if salvaging is desired.

Discard all non-hermetically sealed fruits, vegetables and stored food items which were in direct contact with flood waters. Jars, bottles and similar containers with crimped or screw-on caps, lids or covers as well as cork or paraffin tops may not safely prevent product contamination. Hermetically sealed, vacuum or pressure packed foods can be salvaged by thoroughly washing the exterior surfaces with detergent and hot water, followed by immersion in a chlorine solution for at least 15 minutes.

Personal Hygiene

Protect yourself by wearing rubber gloves and frequently washing your hands in warm chlorinated water particularly before eating or smoking. Use care to prevent tracking sewage and contaminated flood waters into areas that are clean. All clothing should be washed at the end of the day. You should take a hot shower.

Notice to Township Property owners Who Experience A Sanitary Sewer Overflow or Back Up

You must file a written claim with the township's Water and Sewer Department within 45 days of experiencing an overflow or backup of a sewage disposal system. Claim forms are available upon written or telephone request from the Water and Sewer Department at the Civic Center. Notice should be mailed and/or delivered to the Water and Sewer Department at 40700 Romeo Plank Road, Clinton Township, MI 48038. Failure to provide the required notice within the prescribed time limit will prevent recovery of damages. Please contact the Water and Sewer Department immediately upon discovery of an overflow by calling 586-286-9300 during regular business hours or at 586-296-0687 after business hours.

Who Should I Call?

Ask a friend if they know someone or look in the phone book for drain cleaners and repair contractors. Call the Water and Sewer Shook Road Facility 586-791-1766 about any contractor they might know is working in the area.

Clinton Township Can Not Endorse Any Drain Cleaner or Contractor.

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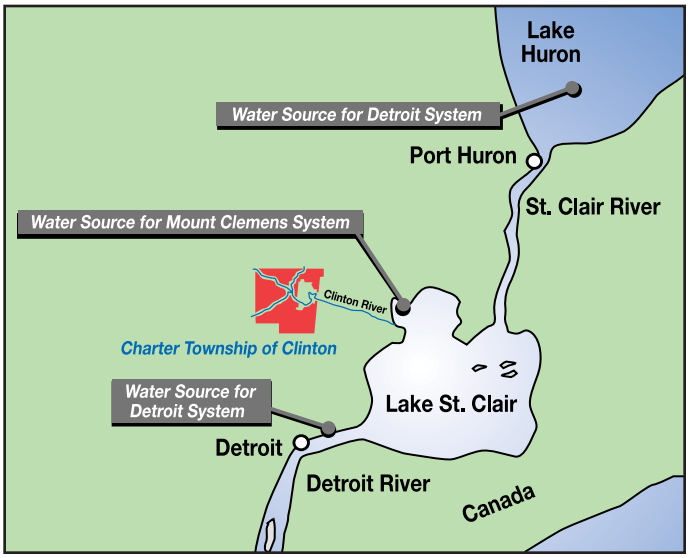


Water Source Locations

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination.

The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from moderately low to very high based primarily on geological sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources.

The susceptibility of our Detroit River source water intakes were determined to be highly susceptible to potential contaminants. However, all four Detroit water treatment plants that use source water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

The Lake Huron source water intake is categorized as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. The Lake Huron water treatment plant has also historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

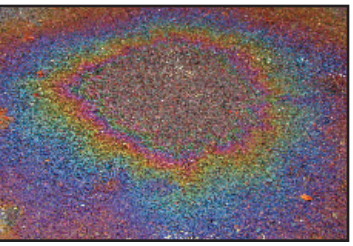
The Mount Clemens source water is categorized as highly susceptible to potential contaminants, given land uses and potential contaminant sources within the source water area. However, it is noted that historically, the Mount Clemens Water Treatment Plant has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water standards.

If you would like to know more information about this report or a complete copy of this report, contact the township's Water and Sewer Department by calling 586-286-9300.

Our Water, Our Future. Ours to Protect

We can all do our parts to help protect our water supply. Here are some simple tips to help keep our water clean. You can make a big difference.

1. Keep pollution out of storm drains. Storm drains lead to our lakes and streams. Any oil, fertilizer, pet waste, leaves or dirty car washing water that enters a storm drain gets into our lakes and streams. With almost five million people living in southeast Michigan, we all need to be aware of what goes into our storm drains.



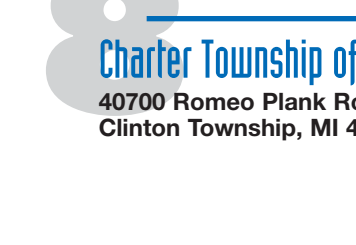
2. Do you have extra fertilizer, grass clippings or dirt on your driveway? Sweep it back into your lawn. Hosing down your driveway sends these pollutants into storm drains.

3. Never dump motor oil, chemicals, pet waste, dirty or soapy water or anything else down the storm drain.

4. Fertilize sparingly and caringly. Excess fertilizer often washes off our lawns into storm drains. While fertilizer is good to maintain a green lawn, it is bad for our water. Many fertilizers contain phosphorous which can cause algae blooms in our lakes and streams. When the algae die and decompose, it uses up oxygen in the water that fish need to survive.

5. Carefully store and dispose of household cleaners, chemicals and oils. Antifreeze, household cleaners, gasoline, pesticides, oil paints, and solvents are just some of the common household products that can enter our storm drains and cause serious pollution problems. Instead of putting these items in the trash, down the storm drain, or on the ground, take them to a local hazardous waste center or community collection day.

6. Choose earth friendly landscaping. By choosing plants that are native to Michigan and practicing safe lawn care, you can help prevent pollution of our lakes and streams. Native Michigan plans are easy to care for, heat and dry weather tolerant, and are often economical to purchase. Using a wide variety of plants also helps control pests and minimizes the need for pesticides.



7. Save water. On average each of us uses 77 gallons of water each day. When we over water our lawns, that process can easily carry pollution to our waterways. Make your lawn cheaper and easier to maintain by mowing high (set the lawn mower at its highest setting). Taller grass requires less water, promotes root growth, and keeps out weeds. Try it. It works.

Charter Township of Clinton
40700 Romeo Plank Road
Clinton Township, MI 48038

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